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LEADING ARTICLES—November 4, 1921.

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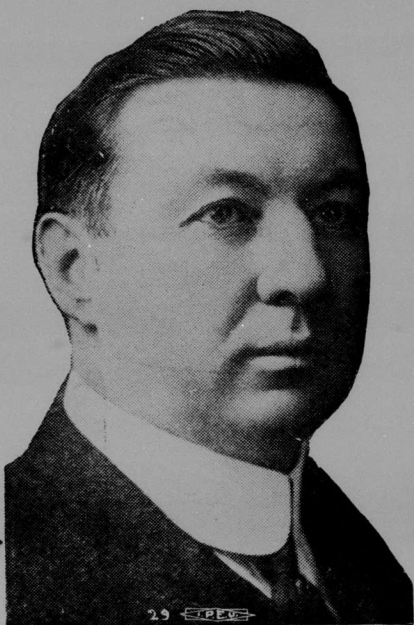
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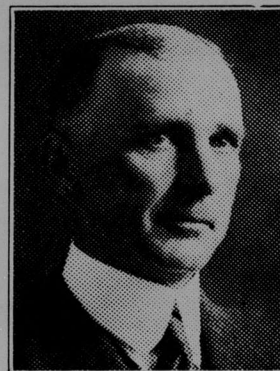
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SAN FRANCISCO



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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

Union Labor Party Nominee



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Lumberman Candidate for
SUPERVISOR

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State Senator J. J. CROWLEY

Assemblyman JOSEPH BURNS

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THOMAS DOYLE (Cement Finishers)

JOS. MARSHALL (Laborers' Union)

JOHN BELL (Lathers)

PETER MAGINIS (Casters and Modelers)

WALTER DURYEA (Material Teamsters)

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921

No. 40

-:- The Problem of Unemployment -:-

Last Friday night Dr. Solomon Blum of the University of California delivered the first in a series of lectures dealing with labor economics before the Labor Council. The lectures were arranged for by the Teachers' Federation of San Francisco and the Education Committee of the Council with the Extension Division of the University. If last Friday night's lecture can be taken as an indication of the popularity of the series, it is certain that much good will come from them. Dr. Blum was listened to with rapt attention and those present indicated their interest and pleasure at the close by earnest and prolonged applause. Dr. Blum said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel it a great honor to introduce this series of lectures for the University of California, and I believe that the beginning which we are making tonight will be but the start of a long and valuable association between the University of California and the labor movement not only in San Francisco but throughout the State. The question of education, and primarily education of a nature that may be particularly interesting to working men and working women, has been a matter of great interest to me since I have been at the University of California, and within the last year we have been able to arrange not only a series of lectures but we are now able to offer a series of courses under the University Extension which, I hope, will be of usefulness to all of us.

There are many things that are interesting to me and that might be of interest to you in relation to labor economics, but I have chosen tonight a topic which is of constant importance to labor, both organized and unorganized, and which at the present time is of first importance to all men and women whether they be manual workers, whether they be employers or whether they belong to that great and undifferentiated group known as the middle class, that is the question of unemployment.

If I had announced a lecture on unemployment two years ago, you would have looked at the announcement and might have said, how does this apply to me? There is no unemployment; there is no problem of unemployment; wages are good; perhaps we are working too much; we are prosperous and business is not likely to change; we are on the permanent up-grade. You would have forgotten that ever since the fall of Napoleon in 1815 there have been successive periods of prosperity alternating with periods of great restlessness and periods of unemployment; and that in all that period of more than 100 years no reasonable or feasible plan has been put into practice to mitigate the evils of unemployment.

When employment is good and men are prosperous they will not listen to any plan or any criticism of the existing economic situation; and when conditions are bad they will listen, but, alas, then they can do nothing. Because unemployment is a matter which runs deep into the economic structure of our life, it is a matter that can not be changed in a day or in a year. It is a question for deliberate thought and long and careful planning. Vituperation does little good; it does more harm than good. Violence is worse than useless. The unemployed has no plan to offer; the middle class has no plan to offer; and, most unfortunate of all, organized labor has no plan to offer. We have generally considered the

details, the surface manifestations of unemployment when we have considered it at all. Those of a Puritanical cast of mind are likely to attribute a great proportion of unemployment to individual sloth, individual stupidity or individual vice. It is true, no one would deny that many of the unemployed at all times are unemployed because of their own fault; but if this were the reason, that is the basic reason for unemployment, unemployment would be relatively constant year in and year out, for the habits of men do not change very rapidly. But unemployment is of a different nature. It moves in waves or cycles. In prosperous times it is not likely to exceed two per cent of the industrial workers. In times such as the present unemployment will vary between fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five per cent of the men engaged in manual labor, and in some industries will be as high as fifty or sixty per cent. Obviously, personal causes are not the foundational causes of unemployment.

In America we have been accustomed to consider immigration an important cause for unemployment. This has been the point of view of a considerable section of organized labor, and it is true that perhaps a small amount of unemployment may be attributed to this cause. But immigration is not the cause of unemployment. From the beginning of the war to the present time—more than seven years—we have had very little immigration. Indeed, in some years during this period more foreign-born have left our country than have entered it and at the present time there are probably no more foreign-born in the United States than in 1910. Obviously, immigration is not the cause of unemployment.

Another suggestion that has been made with some plausibility is this: "If we could only distribute the workers to the places where jobs were to be had we could get rid of our unemployment problem. In many sections of the country there are not enough men, while in other parts there are too many men looking for jobs." While there is something to be said for this argument, while some unemployment is the result of the disarrangement of the labor market, the basic fact remains that at the present time it is not because men are not properly distributed but because there are not enough jobs to go around that we have our present acute situation. In some parts of the United States it is worse than in other parts, but there is a serious unemployment problem everywhere. Clearly labor exchanges, while helpful, are not the solution of the unemployment question.

If these are not the basic causes of unemployment, what then are the basic causes? I think they are bound up closely with our economic system. These are certain characteristics of the business cycle which economists have found to be absolutely typical. Let us begin anywhere you choose; let us, for instance, begin with a period of business prosperity when every man is alive and active, when employers are making great profits. In this period we find speculation rampant; business men are taking great chances; at first it seems that everything the business man touches turns to gold; it seems possible for any man to be successful; the banks are liberal with credit; wages and costs rise, prices skyrocket, men can get accommodations for even the wildest schemes. Then at the crest of prosperity

there comes a recession, a tightening of the reins of credit. Some ventures do not succeed and the weakest or most venturesome business men go into speculations which fail; a bank crash may occur or a large corporation may not be able to meet its obligations; a tremor goes through the whole business structure; banks curtail their credit; men are thrown out of their positions; many walk the streets. While wages were high and business men were willing to pay high in order to get men, the men themselves were careless of their positions. Now there comes a demand for lower wages and the drive against the unions becomes a dominant issue. Then comes the pessimism, the tragedy and the peril of an industrial crash. In short, there is the element of speculation in all business life which results in this ebb and flow of business prosperity, and with it in the ebb and flow of employment. How do men get back to work? How does business again become prosperous? The weaker business men are eliminated; the stronger and larger business men hold their own, they even absorb other businesses; costs decrease; there is a searching for new markets outside the Nation and gradually the situation rights itself and men get back into employment. The cycle begins again until it reaches its crest and then it falls back again. A business cycle, taking it in general, has a duration sometimes of seven years, sometimes of twelve years. It is very rare, indeed, that the business cycle is not completed within a period of twelve years.

Now, how does this reasoning apply to the situation as we have it today? I think that it applies perfectly—too perfectly, perhaps. The great war came and it resulted in a tremendous expansion of economic energy in special and peculiar lines, particularly in those businesses contributing directly to war and to the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs. While business prosperity affected these first and primarily, it extended to all lines of activity. The currency was over expanded; the dollar, the franc, the mark and the pound sterling became less and less valuable; high prices brought about the assumption that there was prosperity. Most of this prosperity, however, was of a fictitious nature. Then peace came and all of those industries had to readjust themselves. The nations of Europe, particularly those of Central Europe, found themselves in a panic. The mark fell to almost nothing; the Russian currency fell to zero; it became impossible to trade in a normal way with Central Europe. In a less spectacular way the same situation applied to our allies and to ourselves. As the catastrophe of the war was the greatest catastrophe that has affected mankind in the last two thousand years, so the reaction from the war has been the greatest reaction that has affected mankind since the birth of Christ. We are suffering and are in the midst of this terrific reaction. It would be a rash person who would attempt to tell you when the end was to come and when we are again to reach the up-grade. At the present time we must look forward, I believe, to a considerable era of industrial depression. We must face the matter squarely that the problem is not the problem of America alone, that it is primarily European and that our industry during the war was keyed up as never before to the

necessity and emergency of foreign trade. Never had we depended so much upon foreign trade as at this time. Now our foreign trade has fallen off and is not likely to revive until the currency of Europe is put upon a sound basis and until economic conditions in Central Europe and Russia right themselves and these nations are again in the family of nations and ready to trade with us and we are ready to trade with them. Let us not blind ourselves to the fact that until prosperity is again the portion of Europe we cannot enjoy it in the fullest measure.

It is not possible to isolate a great financial or business depression. A great depression is always of world-wide import. In the days before transportation was an important factor and before industry was international in scope, it was possible to isolate a business depression. A local war or a famine might be terrible in its effect upon a small locality. But at the present time a financial depression is a world-wide depression. This, of course, is a commonplace to all of us, but nevertheless I think it is necessary to insist upon the point for whenever a situation of this sort arises we are beset with quacks each with his little solution of the great problem and willing to save the world with his best and easy method. Now, there is no best and easy method of saving the world. It is a hard and difficult and long road, this saving of the world. It goes to the foundations of any scheme, and embraces any device which will increase the economic productivity of our neighbors, any device which will stabilize the currency of our neighbors and, further than that, and perhaps more important than anything else, any movement which will do away with the burden which is placed upon all of us by the increase of armaments out of all proportion to the legitimate needs and aspirations of nations. It is at this point that I think the labor movement can be of the greatest practical importance. Obviously, as the situation now stands, neither the labor movement in the United States nor the labor movement in Europe can do very much to stabilize the currency or control the tools of production. Of its own initiative it can not revive the industrial process. But labor, and I use the term in its broadest sense, must exert its great political spiritual power to the end that the energies of men shall again be directed to the ways of peace and away from hatred and destruction. The problem of armaments is bound up with the whole problem of diplomacy and with the policies and rights of rival nations. Even if I had the ability, it would not be within my power to go into these details, but labor can in tremendous and countless ways, make its wants and wishes known to its representatives. To American labor the opportunity has come because in Washington will be held the conference, which it was at first hoped would be a disarmament conference, but which we know now will be for the limitation of armaments. It is at this point that American labor must make its wishes known and its power felt.

To get more specifically to the problem of unemployment: We had an unemployment conference at Washington, called by President Harding under the general jurisdiction of Secretary Hoover, a conference of men of ability, including business men, labor representatives, economists and that group, difficult to define, the public. The conference at Washington was a disappointment, not that the specific proposals were in themselves bad, but in reading the reports of that conference I did not find any guide for future action. There was the demand that railroad rates be reduced; that deflation be ended; that exchange be stabilized; that public works be instituted. But these demands, although important in themselves, carry with them no plan for the future. If we did reduce railroad rates; if we did stabilize exchange; if we did reduce arma-

ments; if we did introduce public works, the business cycle with its endless chain of alternating good times and bad times would still be with us. I did not expect that these gentlemen at Washington could give us a plan which would instantly offer a solution and a permanent solution of the employment problem, that would have been too much to ask; but I did think that with the information available and which might be made available, something looking into the future might have been offered us. As the thing stands now we are no closer to the solution of the unemployment question than we were when Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. One hundred years has not given to our politicians, or our leaders a solution or a plan. When I was a young fellow back East in 1894-96 I remember the idea of emergency works was proposed. We had a rock pile where men were sent to work at a low wage. Everyone was surprised that these unemployed did not like to work at the rock pile. Of course, this was emergency work of a peculiar kind. However, emergency work can not be instituted immediately or during a period of unemployment and hope to do the job. A proper type of emergency work must be planned long before and in anticipation of unemployment, not when unemployment is with us. Emergency work conceived after unemployment has become a serious factor may do more harm than good because it may disarrange the lives of the working man. It may send men from San Francisco to Seattle and back again, breaking up homes to a great extent. We may create pools of labor in one section, whereas a future demand for labor may be far away so that these pools will have to be redistributed when a new situation arises. It has been suggested that each municipality and State determine its own system of public work for its own citizens; but this is not feasible; cities and states cannot build Chinese walls around themselves. Generally speaking, I think you will find that the emergency work which will be instituted at this time will not be of a nature to counteract seriously the great unemployment problem which besets us.

Our fundamental difficulty, of course, is lack of knowledge. We know how many bales of cotton are produced in the United States, how many bushels of wheat are produced, what our export in cotton and wheat is year after year and all the rest of it; but when the employment conference met the best it could say was that there were between three and a half and five million unemployed in the United States and their dependents swelled the number. The conference did not know within one or one and a half millions how many people were unemployed in the United States. I do not mention this as a criticism, I do not know how many unemployed there are; but I mention it to show that we who are most interested and you who are more interested than I, perhaps, have not been sufficiently foresighted to force our representatives to get statistics on unemployment. You do not know how many unemployed there are in California. (Since this was written the Department of Labor Statistics of California has published an interesting report covering this.—S. B.) I saw a most ridiculous statement the other day as of —January, 1921, that there were 737 people unemployed in California, or that California at the first of this year was 99.5 per cent perfect in employment—purer than Ivory soap. There never has been a time in this country or anywhere else in this world where 99.5 per cent of the people were regularly employed. There is always more unemployment than that. I think that in other states where statistics were to be had the situation was indicated more accurately. I do not know how these statistics were obtained, but there you have it.

It is necessary to know how many unemployed there are in the United States at a given time.

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Why is it necessary? It is necessary to know it not only when business depression is acute as at the present moment, but it is necessary to know it when business is prosperous. We must know where labor should go and where it should stay away from, what industries are prosperous and what industries are lagging. We should have a proper method of distribution, and when hard times are with us and we must plan for public works we should know how large these public works must be in order to take care of the unemployed and of what sort they should be. Labor is many things, of many classes and many kinds, and an unemployment relief which has for its purpose, let us say, road building, will not take care of any large group of labor which needs employment. A clerk will be benefited only very indirectly. So we need statistics at this time. We need knowledge more than any other thing. In this connection, I must tell you that there is a movement on foot to curtail the sources of information which we now have. If I need information in relation to the cost of living, there is one best place to get it and that is from the Monthly Labor Review, one of our very finest journals; it is issued by the Federal Government every month. It keeps us in touch with the labor situation in the United States and abroad. Without that we would not get accurate information without endless trouble. At the present time there is a serious movement on foot to do away with this publication. The Labor Market Bulletin, published by New York State, is likely to go out of business completely. All this in the interest of economy. This economy will be the most expensive economy for the laboring man that I have ever heard of, and it seems to me that you should protest very seriously against the curtailment or abolition of the Monthly Labor Review. You will regret it if it goes and it will be a serious matter for you. Then the first thing we need is information; and that information we have not in sufficient measure.

Now, obviously, we can not cure all the ills that beset the economic system and I am not going to ask you to go into any elaborate plans for curing them, but I would suggest to you certain plans that have been proposed in the United States and in England to limit the unemployment situation. One of the most interesting devices that I have heard of is that of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb of Great Britain, able economists and friends and advisors of organized labor all over the world. They have proposed that in Great Britain the budget for public works be made not on a yearly basis but on a ten-year basis; that is to say, Great Britain should appropriate a certain number of million pounds running over a period of ten years which should be used for public works, building roads, forestry, for the making of uniforms, shoes, etc.; that an elaborate system of public works shall be instituted; that the organization be established and that it should start to work immediately; that it should contract and expand in relation to unemployment. There should be a statistical bureau established which would be able to foretell the percentage of unemployment likely to occur. Immediately public works should be expanded to take charge of this anticipated increase in unemployment, then when unemployment becomes a smaller issue the public works system should be contracted. A plan of this sort requires intelligence, forethought, good management, honesty. All these are rare attributes, but nevertheless, they exist, and until we get those characteristics into our public service there will be no possibility either of improving the unemployment situation or rectifying countless evils that now beset us. I suggest this as a plan that might conceivably be adopted by the State of California or any other State or by the Nation. I mention it as a plan that is totally different from emer-

gency work. Emergency work is always expensive and haphazard at the best.

Another plan which has been suggested by G. D. H. Cole is that industry bear the costs of unemployment; that the specific industries bear the cost of unemployment. When business is good and profits are high, a certain monthly charge for labor should be set aside by industry, and when men are out of work this maintenance fund would be distributed among the unemployed. This is working men's compensation of a peculiar kind. Its burden is put on the specific industries and the men are not supposed to pay part of the burden. Whether this charge would be deducted from wages would remain to be seen. It would be the part of the trade union organizations to see that this was not done.

Another suggestion that is worthy of consideration, although I do not advocate it but merely mention it as one of the plans which has been proposed, is that which was introduced at the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature. Professor John R. Commons stands sponsor for it. It provides that working men thrown out of employment through no fault of their own be paid \$1.50 a day for ninety days so that during these three months they might be looking for work and at least be kept from the charities and starvation. Of course, if any got work before the ninety days expired, the unemployment relief would stop. This bill did not pass the Wisconsin Legislature, but it is interesting to note that such a measure was proposed and given serious consideration.

I cannot close without touching upon the situation in California. We have not done a great deal. However, we have done something. We have one member of the State Legislature, Miss Esto Broughton from Modesto, who, I am happy to say, is a graduate of the University of California, she has been particularly interested in the matter of unemployment and has given a good deal of time and attention to labor matters in general. This young woman proposed a bill by which the Labor Commissioner, the Commissioner of Immigration and Housing, and the Industrial Welfare Commission constitute a board which shall investigate the question of unemployment, and shall advise the State Board of Control when unemployment becomes a serious menace so that the State Board of Control may institute public works. If this act is construed in a broad way this group will become a board for the constant study of the unemployment question. It will advise the State Board of Control not only when unemployment has become a serious menace but will anticipate the oncoming of unemployment and will constantly keep the labor question before the people, the State Board of Control and the Legislature. It is impossible to say whether this enactment will become a dead-letter law or not. We have it and we should use it. It is a beginning. Most of you did not know that such an enactment existed. Some of you did because I know that some of the representatives of the Federation were strongly in favor of this act and helped to put it through, but I do not believe that this knowledge is in the minds of most of you. Until you exert pressure not only through your leaders but directly as citizens no law, no proposal is going to have that power which it should have.

I wish I could leave you tonight with a nice, fat, smooth and round solution of the unemployment question and tell you to go home happy and confident that wages would not be reduced and that there would be work for all. That is a good American way to close a discussion; but unfortunately, I must be honest with myself and be honest to the situation and I must tell you that a hard winter is ahead of us and it is just as well to know it. On the whole it may be a good thing not to end this talk with a happy end-

ing; on the whole it may be a good thing to say that it is for you to do many things, that it is for you to be careful of your interests, to be legitimately watchful of your needs and to recognize that the cure for your economic ills is founded upon knowledge and contemplation prior to action not upon haphazard and stupid protest or planless revolt. It is with these words and this thought that I close tonight. I hope this excursion into economics has not injured the series. It has been a great happiness to me to initiate this movement, and however poorly I may have served the purpose, at least it is a preface and a preface is not supposed to be the finest part of the book.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

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OPPOSE McGREGOR.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1, 1921.

Dear Sir: In a futile effort to overcome the certain result of the opposition of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Metal Trades Council to the candidacy of John A. McGregor for Supervisor his publicity agent is resorting to wholesale untruths.

They claim he is friendly to labor because he "saved the Union Iron Works to San Francisco; is the 'father of the eight-hour day'; increased wages 80 per cent; hired no Japanese; resigned as general manager of the Union Iron Works in 1917, when the government assumed control, and all wages since have been paid by the government."

He also claims to be the builder of the battleship "Oregon."

The truth of the claims of Mr. McGregor is that at no time was the Union Iron Works in danger of being removed from San Francisco, but more than once that threat was made to intimidate employees who were compelled to strike to get justice from the corporation of which Mr. McGregor was general manager.

He was not the father of the eight-hour day, but did all within his power to prevent its inauguration, delaying for three years by his opposition the advent of the eight-hour day, and further, he did all within his power for three years after the advent of the eight-hour day to take it away again.

The power of the iron trades alone secured and held the eight-hour day and the men have none others than themselves to thank for it.

Wages under Mr. McGregor remained stationary during his management of the Union Iron Works until the government, in 1917, commandeered all vessels building at the time, together with such vessels as were contracted thereafter, and paid the Union Iron Works 10 per cent plus on all costs, including Mr. McGregor's salary, also including the 45 per cent increases granted by the government to the employees.

The several hundred Japanese, contracted for through a Japanese employment agency, were

employed in 1917, while Mr. McGregor was general manager of the corporation.

The government never assumed the management of the Union Iron Works during the war; paying war profits to the corporation was all that was permitted the government.

Among other untruths employed by Mr. McGregor is his claim to have built the battleship "Oregon," which was completed ten years before Mr. McGregor came to this city in 1906.

It is claimed by his publicity agents that eleven thousand "Iron Men" are working for the election of Mr. McGregor. Did you ever hear of the silver dollars being referred to as "Iron Men"?

Of the several men whom Mr. McGregor's agents refer to as "Labor Leaders," purporting to be supporting him, not one is working at his trade nor employed as an official of a union. One is an employer operating a non-union shop in Oakland; all are actuated by hope of personal gain or for favors rendered.

The Labor Council and the Metal Trades Council are, with the exception of two votes, unanimously on record as opposing the election of Mr. McGregor.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK C. MILLER,
Secretary.**FIGHT FOR CONTINUANCE.**

Steps are being taken by labor departments all over the country and by the Industrial Accident Commission to protest the elimination of the Monthly Labor Review, a national clearing house of economic and industrial information, and to pass a special bill introduced recently in the House and Senate in its behalf. The Monthly Labor Review is published by the Government at Washington and is to be stopped on December 1st, as a result of the Sundry Appropriations bill.

A. J. Pillsbury and W. J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission are active in the fight for the paper's continuance.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

4,931,906 ILLITERATES.

Six per cent of the total population of the United States 10 years old and over was illiterate in 1920, according to the census bureau. This is a slightly smaller percentage than the number of illiterates 10 years ago.

Of the 82,739,315 persons in the country 10 years and over, 4,931,906 were classed as illiterate, being unable to read or write. The number of illiterates in 1910 was 5,516,163.

The District of Columbia had 10,509 illiterates out of a population of 377,295 persons. This is an illiteracy of but 2.8 per cent in the District of Columbia, and is the smallest percentage of any state.

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LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

RED CROSS ROLL CALL.

San Francisco's men and women are again called upon to renew their membership in the American Red Cross. The annual Roll Call for payment of dues is scheduled for November 14-17, inclusive, when in return for one dollar any person will be admitted to affiliation with "The Greatest Mother in the World" during 1922.

Upon the funds thus obtained the Red Cross is solely dependent for means of fulfilling its war-time obligations and pursuing its peace-time program. These obligations are vastly important—this program is fundamentally essential.

In addition to spending about ten million dollars a year to help living ex-service men and their families, the Red Cross is pledged to continue aiding more than 125,000 dependents whose bread-winners made the supreme sacrifice; to care for thousands who were permanently blinded in the crash of war; to maintain social and recreational facilities for more than 26,000 disabled men in army, navy and Public Health Service Hospitals, and to keep in touch as an advisory organization with former soldiers and sailors.

Moreover, the Red Cross must always be ready to cope with emergencies evolved by famine, epidemic, earthquake, fire, flood or other unavoidable disaster at home or abroad. This was repeatedly demonstrated during the past year, when the Red Cross promptly and unstintedly extended succor to China's starving millions, Ireland's homeless thousands and innumerable other sufferers overseas. Nearer home, the Pueblo flood victims and the men, women and children rescued from the wrecked steamship Alaska were among the many who had reason to bless the readiness of the Red Cross to relieve human distress.

San Francisco Chapter is pursuing those activities for which there exists in this community a real and otherwise unfilled need. During the year ending September 30, 1921, 7864 disabled veterans received Red Cross service through San Francisco Chapter, 7543 obtaining assistance in straightening out complications or delay in connection with Government compensation; 3543 being assisted in obtaining hospitalization or vocational training; 964 receiving financial assistance, totaling \$25,102.61, for themselves or family to tide them over a time of need, and 4386 receiving other forms of friendly assistance.

The Chapter is maintaining classes in home hygiene and care of the sick, food selection, first aid and life-saving, at which women and girls receive instruction that will enable them to be prepared for such emergencies as the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Constant preparedness for disaster relief, which at any time may be of imperative necessity right here in San Francisco, is maintained by the local Red Cross Chapter.

During the past year San Francisco Chapter helped the Children's Bureau by furnishing funds to purchase milk for babies, saved the city thousands of dollars by turning over the Red Cross building in the Civic Center to the Board of Education, and responded to every legitimate call for Red Cross aid.

Continuance of these vital Red Cross operations by San Francisco Chapter is absolutely dependent upon renewal of present memberships and recording of new ones during the coming Roll Call.

Campaign headquarters have been established at 663 Market street, with Henry Bostwick chairman of the executive committee appointed by the Chapter chairman, John A. Britton.

Enroll now.

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

SOCKS DARNED

OIL STRIKE ENDS.

The oil strike which has tied up the San Joaquin Valley for seven weeks officially ended Wednesday night, when the Kern River local at Bakersfield voted in mass meeting to go back to work Thursday morning.

The action of the Bakersfield local followed that of five other locals in voting to take the same action, and places the strike in the category of past industrial turbulence. According to the strikers, action on the calling off of the strike, which was done at the request of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, does not mean that they are going back as a broken and disrupted union.

They will return to work and await the psychological moment to again go out on strike, this time asking for increased wages, signing of an agreement to continue the eight-hour day and recognition of the union.

In the present strike the men were contending for government underwriting of an agreement between themselves and the operators. They had accepted a \$1-a-day cut in wages and an open shop.

W. J. Yarrow, adviser, read an outline of program of returning to work, which the strikers adopted. The high lights of the program are contained in the following.

"The district council will employ a statistician. He will keep monthly figures on the consumption, shortage of oil and demand, and when that comes will you, failing to obtain a working agreement with the operators, recognition of your union and a possible increase in wages, go out on strike?"

Lawyer—And what was the defendant doing meanwhile?

Witness—He was telling me a funny story.

Lawyer—Remember, sir, that you are under oath.

Witness—Well, anyway, he was telling me a story.—Pearson's Weekly.



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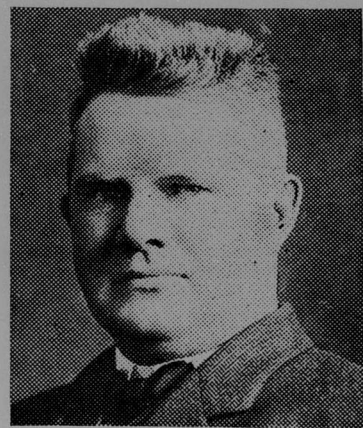
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A Good Friend of Labor



RE-ELECT

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(Incumbent)
SUPERVISOR

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921.

"Tis the human touch in the world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine,
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And bread lasts only a day,
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the
voice,
Sings on in the soul always." —Selected.

We have reached a stage of development in the world today where it is almost impossible for anyone to do anything so well that there will not be found somewhere a close rival for the honor, and it is this close rivalry that keeps civilization steadily moving forward. Take away from man this pride of achievement and the march back to the primeval will be on.

The workers of the world must let the representatives of the different nations at the conference upon limitation of armaments know that they are in a serious mood of lasting quality and that there is no joking about it. They demand that action be taken which will start the world on the road to early and ultimate disarmament, that will relieve the world from the tremendous waste of preparation for war and permit civilization to devote its energies and talents to constructive and useful endeavors. Nothing short of a start in this direction will satisfy the toiling millions who furnish both the blood and treasure that are consumed by war. The voice of the people must reach the conference in thunder tones or little heed will be given the demand for something of a substantial character from the meeting.

The railroad brotherhoods acted wisely in calling off the contemplated strike because public sentiment was undoubtedly against them and disaster would have been the result had the squabble gone to an issue. Had the facts been generally known the public would have sympathized with the railroad workers because of the brazen, fraudulent and selfish stand taken by the railroad executives. The propaganda of the magnates, however, deceived the public as to the facts and made it appear that the roads were suffering as a result of high wages rather than from the greed of manipulating managers. The workers must bide their time and their turn to catch the public ear will come sooner or later and they can then acquaint the people with the methods of deception practised by the rail executives during these critical days.

Blanton Blistered

Congressman Blanton of Texas, who for several years past has been making a nuisance of himself in the House of Representatives as well as in public, by his unfounded and unreasonable attacks upon organized labor, passed the limit of the endurance of his colleagues when he had a speech inserted in the Congressional Record of October 22d, under the rule which allows members of Congress to extend their remarks by printing addresses in the Record never delivered. In that issue of the Congressional Record he caused to be inserted an extension of remarks covering twelve closely printed pages attacking unions generally, but particularly the International Typographical Union. In the twelve pages are included remarks that are almost unbelievably obscene. It is astonishing that any man not absolutely insane could harbor the hope that he would be permitted to inject such language into the pages of the official publication of the Government of the United States without being unceremoniously kicked out of public life. Yet Blanton tried, indicating clearly that he believed because he was attacking the wage workers that he might be able to escape criticism for his conduct. However, the language was so unspeakably vile that it caused a storm, a virtual whirlwind, of criticism on the part of his colleagues of all political faiths and the floor leader of the House was directed by a Republican caucus to present resolutions providing for the summary dismissal of the offending Congressman from membership in that august legislative body. As a three-fourths vote was required to accomplish that purpose, and as some members felt that such punishment might be a little too severe, the resolution failed of adoption by the narrow margin of eight votes, nearly a hundred Congressmen being absent from the session at which the vote was taken.

However, immediately thereafter a resolution calling for a reprimand was unanimously adopted after Blanton had consumed an hour and a half of time in attempting to justify his conduct. The Speaker of the House sent the sergeant-at-arms out to bring the culprit before the bar, he having previously sneaked out during the excitement. After the reprimand was delivered the blatant Congressman fainted and was carried from the chamber. The next day he appeared and meekly asked for permission to make an apology. He pleaded for mercy, though it would be impossible to find an instance where he had ever indicated the slightest disposition to extend mercy to one of his foes when he had the advantage.

Blanton is well known as a bitter and unreasoning enemy of the organized workers and as a man who cares little whether he has any justification whatever for the attacks he is constantly making in order to undermine the confidence of the general public in the organizations of the workers. He is not even concerned with whether he is revealed in absolute falsehoods so long as he feels that some damage can be done to the labor organizations by his attacks. Since the first day of May last the International Typographical Union has been spending about \$800,000 per month in its fight for the forty-four-hour work week which the employers had two years earlier agreed to and then backed out and violated their agreement when the time for inauguration of the shorter work week arrived. In his eagerness to help the agreement-breaking employers in their fight against the union Blanton desired to take away the money that is being paid in assessments by printers in the Government printing office. This hope so inflamed him that he overstepped the bounds of decency to such an extent that his fellow members, in order to maintain their own self-respect, were compelled to squelch him by the reprimand. Doubtless, however, he will be heard from again because he is totally destitute of self-control.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Labor Council is arranging to hold a mass meeting in the interests of international disarmament on the evening of Armistice Day, November 11th, at the request of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and will be open to the public. Congressman John I. Nolan and others will speak.

On the evening of November 26th the Label Section of the Labor Council is to give a grand ball and entertainment in the auditorium of the Labor Temple. A committee is now busily engaged in preparing a program that will be attractive and a large and enthusiastic crowd is expected to be in attendance at the affair. Prizes of various kinds are to be provided, among them one for the dancer who presents the most effective boost for the union label, card and button.

The Northern California Orange and Olive Exposition will be held at Oroville during Thanksgiving week, November 22 to 26. This announcement not only means that Northern California is to have the earliest exposition of the season, made possible by its early ripening fruits, but also that the Oroville Orange and Olive Exposition, held annually for many years, has taken a stride forward and now becomes so broad in its scope as to include all sections of Northern California that can exhibit ripe oranges by November 22. Holding the Exposition at the dates selected will also prove conclusively that the north has oranges ready for the Thanksgiving table. The Exposition will be held in the big auditorium built at Oroville for exposition purposes. This building has a floor space of 26,000 square feet and is the largest building for exposition purposes north of Sacramento.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington and favorably reported by the Committee on Judiciary, known as the Dyer Bill, H. R. 13, a Federal anti-lynching measure. When one reads stories like the following the need for a Federal law on the subject will be appreciated because the officers of the law in many Southern states are afraid to act against such mobs. The story is taken from the Memphis Press: "More than 500 persons stood by and looked on while the negro was slowly burned to a crisp. A few women were scattered among the crowd of Arkansas planters, who directed the grewsome work of avenging the death of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson. Not once did the slayer beg for mercy despite the fact that he suffered one of the most horrible deaths imaginable. With the negro chained to a log, members of the mob placed a small pile of leaves around his feet. Gasoline was then poured on the leaves, and the carrying out of the death sentence was under way. Inch by inch the negro was fairly cooked to death. Every few minutes fresh leaves were tossed on the funeral pyre until the blaze had passed the negro's waist. As the flames were eating away his abdomen, a member of the mob stepped forward and saturated the body with gasoline. It was then only a few minutes until the negro had been reduced to ashes." Such savage lynchings are repugnant to the American people and a direct assault upon our civilization. The nation, therefore, ought to take cognizance of this fact and provide a penalty so drastic as to render it exceedingly dangerous for mobs to thus indulge their viciousness.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Would you marry a widower, Maude?"
"No. I prefer to tame my husband myself."—Judge.

Stage Manager—All ready, run up the curtain.
Stage Hand—Say, what do you think I am, a squirrel?—Froth.

Visitor—Does Mr. Crawford, a student, live here?

Landlady—Well, Mr. Crawford lives here, but I thought he was a night watchman.—The Goblin.

Accused Officer—I admit dat I wuz drunk and insulting people; but I wuz off duty and in citizen's clothes, sir!

Police Commissioner—That is just the point, sir. When you are off duty and in citizen's clothes you have no more right getting drunk and insulting people than anybody else, sir.—New York Globe.

Fair Angler—Mr. Rosenthal is so interesting when he is fishing.

Enthusiastic Rodman—Has he caught some big fish lately?

Fair Angler—No. But he talks to the bait just like it was a pair of dice.—The Catalina Islander.

The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on the beauties of married life. Two old Irish women coming out of church were heard commenting on his address.

"'Tis a fine sermon his reverence would be after givin' us," said Bridget.

"It is indade," replied Maggie, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."—Tid-Bits (London).

"You have such strange names for your towns," an Englishman remarked to one of his new American friends. "Weehawken, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, and ever so many others."

"I suppose they do sound queer to English ears," said the American, thoughtfully. "Do you live in London all the time?"

"Oh no," said the unsuspicious Briton, "I spend a part of my time at Chipping Norton, and then I've a place at Pokestogg-on-the-Hike."—Harper's Magazine.

Four immigrants at the Battery asked a taxi driver where they could get tickets to Iowa. He supplied them with subway tickets, charging them \$6 each, and they did not learn they had been swindled until they were put off a train at 255th street.

Three Japanese last week hired an open-face carriage and drove for two hours around Central Park. The driver charged them \$12.50, and they paid it.

New York is certainly a wonderful city to visit—so courteous to strangers.—New York World.

Willie had been instructed by his father to clean up the yard, and he had promised to do so to the best of his ability.

That evening, however, when his father returned from the office and took a look at the yard, he became very angry.

"Willie," he called, "I thought I told you to clean up that yard!"

"Well, dad, I did," said Willie, virtuously. "I fired everything over the fence as soon as I could; but the kid next door threw everything back when I went downtown for mother."—Harper's Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS

FINANCING PROHIBITS BUILDING.

The construction committee of President Harding's unemployed conference revealed some high financing charges in discussing causes for the present building depression.

"Commissions and premiums varying between 10 and 20 per cent have been charged, in addition to from 7 to 8 per cent interest," said the report. "For example, before the first work of construction was begun the owners of an apartment house were required to pay for the \$1,250,000 invested, an interest rate of 7 per cent and a bond premium of 1½ per cent, and a floating charge of 10 per cent, making a total financing charge of 18½ per cent.

"The financing charge of a subsequent loan of \$250,000 for the same structure was \$75,000. This is a charge of 30 per cent. It is doubtful whether the margins received by the architect, the contractor and by all the producers in the basic industries involved aggregated a sum equivalent to these financing charges."

NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS.

With the indorsement of fifteen educational, public health and social service organizations, San Francisco is to have a two weeks' Institute on Nutritional Problems of Children. Dates for the course, which will be given by Dr. William R. P. Emerson of Boston, national authority on nutrition class methods, are from November 9th to November 23d. Definite announcement of the course has been postponed until the present, pending the possibility of the railroad strike, which would have precluded the possibility of Dr. Emerson's presence here.

The course, which is to include afternoon and evening classes, will be given in the Redding School, Pine and Larkin streets. The evening work will be the lectures by Dr. Emerson and his assistants, with class demonstrations in the afternoon to elaborate the lecture courses. Registration, which has been limited to two hundred, is open now. While the course is arranged for doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers and mothers, it will be open to the general public until the limitation of registration has been reached.

During the two weeks Dr. Emerson will have the assistance of Miss Mabel Skilton, head worker in the Emerson courses in Boston. Miss Skilton will be available for interviews and special help during the entire course.

Applications for registration may be made to Dr. Caroline Cook Coffin, 216 Pine street, room 206. The telephone number at those headquarters is Sutter 1453.

In the list of indorsers of the course are the S. F. Board of Education, S. F. Board of Health, S. F. Medical Milk Commission, S. F. Federation of Jewish Charities, State Tuberculosis Association, S. F. Tuberculosis Association, S. F. Center, Oakland City Board of Education, Berkeley City Board of Education, Milk Commission of Alameda County Medical Society, Public Health Center of Alameda County, Bureau of Child Hygiene, California State Board of Health, Department of Hygiene, U. C., Baby Hygiene Committee, American Association of University Women, California Dairy Council.

Mrs. Helen P. Sanborn, president of the Board of Education, is chairman of the general committee arranging for the Institute.

Count always the cost and resources necessary to win before engaging in a hazardous contest. This is prudence, intelligence, and the touchstone to victory.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular monthly meeting of the apprentice committee of Typographical Union will be held Monday evening, November 7, at 7 o'clock. A large class of apprentices will be present to receive examinations, and each of the committeemen is urged to attend the meeting.

Albert Springer, secretary of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society and mechanical superintendent of the Hall-Gutstadt printing plant in Mission street, has returned to his duties after an enforced idleness of three weeks due to an attack of influenza.

The San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen announces its first program meeting and open forum will be held in room 234, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market streets, Monday evening, November 7, at 7:45 o'clock sharp. Mr. John Henry Nash will be the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Nash has chosen as his subject, "Typography and Typographers of Europe Today." As Mr. Nash is considered one of America's foremost printing craftsmen, what he has to say concerning European methods, machinery and men will be of interest to everyone connected with the printing industry. Mr. Nash's address will be followed by an open forum discussion of three interesting subjects, the first of which is "When Should Plain Reprint Copy Be Rearranged, and When Followed?" Mr. J. J. Johnck will open the discussion of this topic with a five-minute talk. The second question that will be given consideration by the meeting is "Should Body Type Be Letterspaced to Get Uniform Word Spacing?" What Mr. S. E. Williams of the Metropolitan Press has to say on this question will pave the way for opinions of others.

Mr. Haywood H. Hunt of the Kennedy-Ten Bosch Company has promised to tell club members and others in attendance at the meeting "What Should Be Done When a Form Starts to Work Up." If Mr. Hunt can relieve his feelings on this bothersome problem in the five minutes which have been assigned him, he probably will be the first of the club members to be voted a wizard. The club gives a practical demonstration of its generosity through making the announcement that others may talk until 9:45 o'clock, the hour scheduled for the adjournment of the meeting. A cordial invitation to attend the meeting is extended to all apprentices and, further, they will be welcome at all sessions of the club. Mr. Hartley E. Jackson of the Abbott Press will preside. Mr. Frank E. Seward of the Leighton Co-operative Press is secretary-treasurer of the club. The pages of the first formal announcement of the club are composed in the style affected by the great English printer of the last century, William Morris. Morris was the founder of the Kelmscott Press. The charter of the club positively will be closed after next Monday night's meeting, and a two-dollar initiation fee charged thereafter. Attend the meeting and join the club. "A word to the wise is sufficient!"

William S. Darrow, former president of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231 and its representative in the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union, passed through San Francisco last week en route to the Garden City. Darrow visited relatives in Calgary following the convention.

M. P. Morgan, writing to friends in San Francisco from New York under date of October 23rd, says he arrived in the big town by auto two weeks ago and went right to work. He struck "pay dirt" immediately, drawing down \$76 for his first week's labor. According to Morgan, ads for

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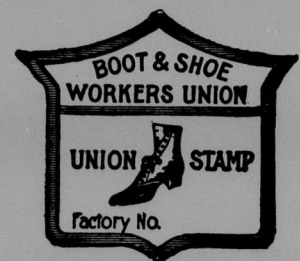


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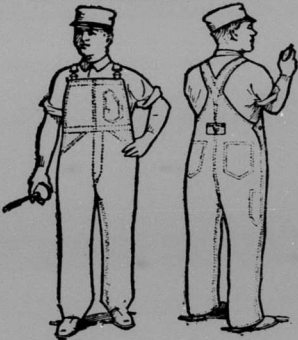
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Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

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"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

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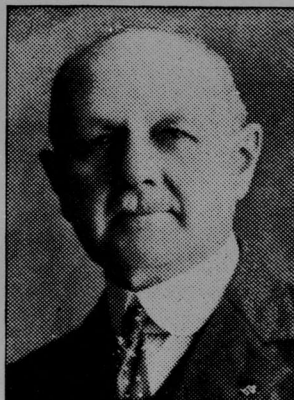
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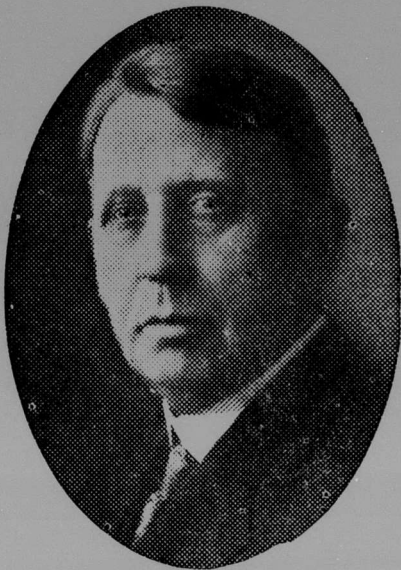
RE-ELECT



CON

DEASY

Supervisor
(Incumbent)



FOR

**SUPERVISOR
FRANK ROBB**



ANGELO J.

ROSSI

FOR

SUPERVISOR

operators appear in the papers daily. Good ones, he says, all command and receive above the scale. He had a wonderful trip across the continent, and sold his automobile for what he paid for it here.

"Bill" McKnight declares there's a whole lot more fun in ticklin' the ivories than hangin' aroun' the house tryin' to shake off a stubborn case of erysipelas. As "Mc" has just recovered from a siege of the troublesome ailment, it is taken for granted that he knows what he's talking about.

The Denver Labor Bulletin says reports from over the country disclose that the printers are becoming more insistent upon the International Typographical Union establishing a national co-operative bank in Indianapolis along the lines of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Bank in Cleveland. Members of the Typographical Union are paying in a million dollars a month to carry on their fight for the forty-four-hour week. It has been suggested that, when this fight is won, which it will be and that very soon, the ten per cent assessment be continued for two months; a million dollars to be set aside for the erection of a building and the other million to be used as capital stock of the bank, with every member a stockholder. What's your opinion? How about submitting the question to the referendum?

The San Francisco Journal became an honest-to-goodness "daily" when it issued its first Sunday edition on the 30th of last month. Little ostentation attending the launching of the new Sunday paper, but nevertheless "Skipper" Farmer and his crew of able assistants are to be highly complimented on the dispatch with which they sent the neatly composed fifty pages of the Journal to its thousands of readers. There's a place for a third real morning newspaper in San Francisco, and apparently the Journal has been called upon to fill it.

There is mail at the union's headquarters awaiting call for J. F. Aughinbaugh, R. W. Brashear, Gilder H. Fields, Leo J. Garvey, Mr. Gregory, J. J. Burns, "Birdie" Jones, J. H. Josselyn, F. C. Lippert, C. S. Clock, Jack Miller, A. T. Moore, J. B. Norris, Lloyd Shaw, Edgar Thornton and Jack Williams. If notice of location is received from any of the above, mail will be forwarded.

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends. "Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old, who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied:

"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."—The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).

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Dill's Best Slice Plug, 16 ounce tin
Special This Week.....\$1.15
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Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 28, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion with the following addition:

Asphalt Workers' resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, A large amount of unemployment does at the present time exist among the members of this union; and

Whereas, Ten of our members who are in the employ of the City and County of San Francisco were laid off on Thursday, October 13th, thereby increasing the number of our unemployed; and

Whereas, The laying off of these men at this time is strongly condemned in view of the fact that they have just ended a five months' lay-off from April 1st of this year, they being back at work only since September 1st; and

Whereas, When those Civil Service Asphalt Workers are laid off by the City it is almost impossible for them to secure work from the contractors, except that of a very short job, due to the fact that the contractors know that those men when they receive a call to go back to the employ of the city will have to accept same in order to safeguard their Civil Service pension and other rights that they have earned through years in the service of the City, therefore those men when laid off invariably are out of employment except as to the performing of short periodical jobs until called back to work again by the City; and

Whereas, The laying off of those men, especially at this time when the United States Government is appealing to all State and municipal governments throughout the country to appropriate as much money as possible to help relieve unemployment is unwarranted and undefensible; and

Whereas, The City and County of San Francisco has, by a recent decision of the California State Supreme Court, been given the right to do its own street repair and reconstruction work, and that just prior to said decision being handed down there were published in the daily papers of this city figures furnished by Supervisor McLeran, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, showing that the Board of Public Works was doing its own street work at a lower cost than the bids submitted by contractors, said figures were undoubtedly correct for they were not disputed by said contractors; and

Whereas, It has been proven conclusively that the repair and reconstruction of streets by the Board of Public Works by day labor is being done at a much less cost than the bids submitted by contractors; and

Whereas, There are only 42 asphalt workers in the employ of this city at the present time all of whom are a permanent part of and are raising families in this community, are union men, all being members of this local union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 21st day of October, 1921, go on record as being in favor of this city continuing to carry on the work of the repair and reconstruction of its streets by day labor, thereby ensuring employment to union men

who are a part of this community; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Council secure from the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors and from the Board of Public Works a promise that ways and means be found whereby those asphalt workers shall not be again laid off, thereby preventing distress from entering the homes of those men, which usually follow unemployment, and at the same time prevent our streets falling into decay and endangering the lives of our traveling citizens.

Communications—Filed—From Secretary to the President, acknowledging receipt of a telegram with reference to compensation for Longshoremen. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Laskey Famous Players Company.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, requesting that men keep away from Los Angeles.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the communication from the American Federation of Labor, with reference to holding a celebration of some character to impress the gathering at Washington, of labor's sentiments on the subject of disarmament; your committee indorses the action of the American Federation of Labor, and recommends that the Council arrange for the holding of a special meeting in the Labor Temple Friday evening, November 11th, to observe the day as suggested, and that the Secretary be instructed to secure speakers for the occasion. In the matter of communication from the Mingo County Defense League with reference to the situation of the Miners, your committee is of the opinion that this communication should come from the United Mine Workers and instructed the Secretary to write to the United Mine Workers for information on the subject. In the matter of the Grocery Clerks against the Keystone Creamery, the same was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Two shops adopting the American Plan. Metal Trades—Are very active against the candidacy of John McGregor, on account of his activity against iron tradesmen.

Label Section—Invited all delegates and friends to attend the meetings of the Section; will hold social dance in Labor Temple, November 26th.

The Chair introduced Professor S. Blum, University of California, who gave a very interesting lecture on unemployment.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$239.60. **Expenses**—\$207.60.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

REJECT LOW WAGE OFFER.

New York Teamsters' Union No. 807 rejected the bosses' offer that wages be reduced \$5 a week with a ten-hour day. Present rates are \$29 to \$35 a week for teamsters and \$31 to \$35 a week for chauffeurs, with a nine-hour day.

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J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open evenings and Sundays until noon
Cor, 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street



MATINEES 25¢ & 50¢
DAILY

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT
500 GOOD 25¢
RESERVED SEATS
ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

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The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	357,157.85

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS



Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco

All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

STAY AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES.

October 12, 1921.

To all Affiliated Locals and Central Bodies: Unscrupulous employers, whose avowed object is to cut down the wages and living conditions of workers, have been advertising that California needs thousands of mechanics of the building trades. Following is such an advertisement, and what the investigation of it showed:

"San Bernardino, California, September 27. To the World—California is in need of 5000 to 10,000 bricklayers, plasterers, and carpenters. Please send men of these trades to us to take care of the building boom which is on this winter. Signed, W. D. Anderson Company, deep-well drilling contractors and manufacturers."

Jack Ridge, Plasters' No. 2, business agent, and Murray E. Richardson and E. J. Newton of the Carpenters' District Council, investigated the above ad, and have made an affidavit to the following:

"Anderson denied to us that he had put ads in the Eastern papers. We found his place of business to be a galvanized-iron shed with a bandsaw and some milling machinery, also some drilling apparatus. His signs were painted 'Well-drilling Contractor, Second-hand Machinery for Sale or Rent.' We found he had partially completed a two-story frame house plastered on the interior and exterior which he was building for himself. He stated that he was intending to start another house across the street which would also be a two-story frame house. Anderson stated that the mechanics in the building trades were getting altogether too much money and that we (meaning himself) were going to advertise to get mechanics from the East in order to cut down wages. When asked what he meant by 'WE' he stated 'the contractors.' We asked him how many carpenters, plasterers, and bricklayers he could use. He said he could use one carpenter in the next few days and would pay \$6.00 per day of nine hours to a first-class finish carpenter. Could use a plasterer and bricklayer when the work got ready and was willing to pay \$8.00 per day of nine hours for these trades.

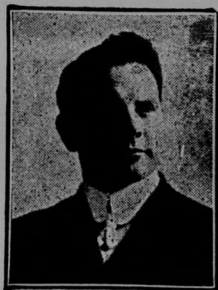
"When asked how he expected a man with a family could exist on a wage of \$6 a day, especially when many men are out of work, and considering the high rents of the present time, he suggested that if the rents were too high the men could buy tents for a small sum and live out in the open." (Winter is the rainy season.)

The true condition in California can be seen from the fact that the Mayor of Los Angeles found it necessary to call a conference, October 9, 1921, to find ways and means to assist the thirty thousand men who are here now and unemployed.

R. C. HUNTER, Pres.,

GEO. A. WRIGHT, Sec.,

Board of Business Agents, by Jack Ridge, Pres.



ELECT
C. F. ADAMS
SUPERVISOR

Opposed to American Plan; strong believer and advocate of principles of organized labor; former member of Shipfitters' and Helpers Union No. 9.
CLEAN-CUT INTELLIGENT AGGRESSIVE

ORPHEUM.

A chameleon changes color at will. It is, therefore, an excellent name for a revue because a revue is a mass of changing colors in song, dance and comedy. Corinne ("Queenie") Tilton, a versatile and capable artist well known in vaudeville, is the bright star of "The Chameleon Revue." Originality is the foundation upon which this effervescent bit of mirth, melody and decoration has been built. Miss Tilton is ably assisted by Benny and Western, two eccentric dancing comedians; George Phelps, Violet Follis and a group of girls.

Bob Hall calls himself the extemporaneous chap. He is volcanically extemporaneous. Hall appears on the stage—asks anyone in the audience to select a tune, and then to this tune he can apparently go on like a brook of Tennyson's, making up verse after verse about anyone or anything. Hall's epidemic is followed by another—this is laughter and good humor.

Howard Anderson and Rean Graves present themselves in vaudeville's latest skit called "Living on Air." The title explains the plot of the story. A young married couple decide to beat the high cost of living and the hard-hearted landlord by living—where else could one live on air but in an airship or blimp?—and so they fly away from the crowds above the noise, bustle and traffic congestion of the city, up with the birds.

George Barr McCutcheons story, "Anderson Crow, Detective," was one of the best sellers, and through Jack ("Rube") Clifford, he is becoming a stage favorite. Mr. Clifford is a character actor who specializes in "rube" types. His "Station Agent" in "Jasper Junction" was a highlight in rural characterization and his portrayal of "Anderson Crow, Detective," is as fine a piece of character acting as was that.

Anderson and Yvel announce that they are "Trying to Please" and everywhere they have been seen the verdict is the same. Their attempt is realized with a vengeance. Anderson and Yvel are comedy roller skaters.

They are the Follis Girls, not the Follies Girls. Follis is their name—Hazel and Vivian Follis. They are singers and eccentric dancers. They are of the "peppy" variety.

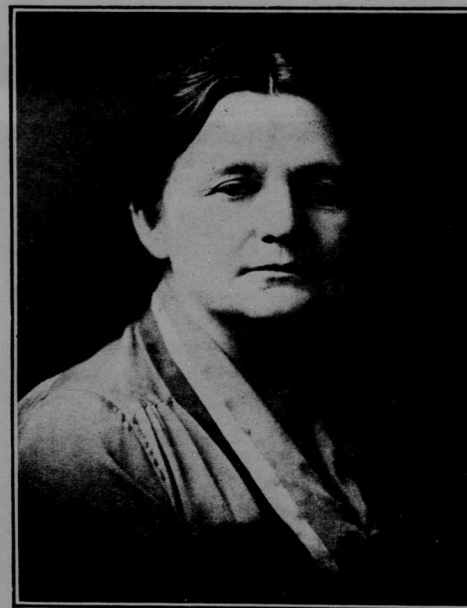
Michon Brothers offer a routine of hand balancing that is nothing short of sensational. Their work is considered among the most difficult of that ever attempted by gymnastic stars.

Whiting and Burt in their final week offer some new "song-sayings" and will certainly keep up their reputation as applause winners.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**29th Consecutive Quarterly Dividend on First Preferred Stock**

THE regular dividend, for the three months ending October 31st, 1921, of \$1.50 per share, upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on November 15th, 1921, to shareholders of record at the end of the quarterly period. Checks will be mailed in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California.

**ELECT
A BUSINESS WOMAN SUPERVISOR****MARGARET MARY MORGAN****"EASY TO
PAY THE
STERLING
WAY"***Everything for the Home*

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Free Delivery in Bay District

M. Friedman & Co

259 to 273 POST STREET
Near Stockton Street
SAN FRANCISCO

**Furniture—Rugs—Ranges
A Store For All the People**

With a Friendly, Helpful Interest in Your Particular Home Furnishing Problem. Ask the Salesman About Friedman's Special Monthly Buying Terms.

Your Credit is Good
Pay As You Earn

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"**HATS**

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality — STORES — First in Style
1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

MAJORITY TO RULE FRENCH LABOR.

The constant bickering between the majority and the minority in the French labor movement is to be eliminated by the expulsion of every Federation, District organization or local union which adheres to the minority. The minority is composed of radicals, mostly communists, who take their program from the Third International of Moscow. The object of the minority has been to capture the offices and control of the regular labor organizations, and eventually to affiliate the French labor unions with the world-wide movement of the Third International.

The minority is perfectly organized, and has duplicated the regular organizations of French labor by the institution of nuclei or committees, denominated labor revolutionary committees, in the majority of French labor unions and central councils. These committees meet separately and prepare the radical programs to be carried out

in their respective unions. When the last national convention of the French Confederation of Labor met at Lille last July, the revolutionary committee also met in the same city, between the sessions of the regular convention, and the fight was hot and heavy between the two factions. The majority won and adopted a resolution empowering the administration of the Confederation to take steps to enforce the policies of the majority, even if such steps should lead to the expulsion of the organizations that adhered to the leadership of the minority.

The minority for the last three years has actively and deliberately opposed every policy and action of the majority, wherefore at last patience ceased to be a virtue, and the majority resolved to take the only step remaining to rid itself of the growing indifference and internal disobedience fostered by the minority.

At the meeting of the National Committee of

the French Confederation of Labor, held September 19-21, inclusive, 1921, where both factions were duly represented by delegates, final steps were taken to "commit the crime, that the majority has been preparing since the armistice," to use the language of the minority, that is to exclude from the Confederation of Labor all organizations refusing to rid themselves of the revolutionary committees and carry out the policies adopted by the Lille convention. By a vote of 63 to 55, the majority adopted a resolution, which we will quote presently, and at the subsequent election of officers, at which the minority endeavored to concentrate on 16 candidates of their own against 35 candidates of the majority, the majority candidates all won, and the minority candidates all lost. The majority candidates received votes ranging from 99 to 70, and the minority candidates received votes ranging from 60 to 6. The following officers were elected:

UNION LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES

SUPERVISORS	First Choice	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	First Choice
WM. P. McCABE.....	X	W. J. HYNES.....	X
CON. DEASY.....	X	RECORDER	
EUGENE E. SCHMITZ.....	X	THOMAS J. POWERS.....	X
NEIL DUFFY.....	X	POLICE JUDGES	
RALPH McLERAN.....	X	DANIEL S. O'BRIEN.....	X
FRANK C. TRACEY.....	X	SYLVAIN LAZARUS.....	X
JAMES B. McSHEEHY.....	X	CITY ATTORNEY	
FRED. HILMER.....	X	GEORGE LULL.....	X
EDWARD HEALY.....	X	TAX COLLECTOR	
		EDWARD F. BRYANT.....	X

THESE CANDIDATES ARE PLEDGED TO
ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

TAKE THIS TICKET TO THE POLLS AND VOTE
IT STRAIGHT FOR FIRST CHOICE.

Jouhaux, general secretary; Dumoulin, Lapierre and Laurent, assistant secretaries; Calveyrach, treasurer.

The minority did not expect such a crushing defeat in the election, but the result was due directly to the announcement of their leader, Monmousseau, president of the Central Body of Paris, that the minority candidates if elected would continue to fight for their principles and nullify as far as in their power would lie the actions of the majority.

The resolution adopted by the National Committee, which marks a new era in the French labor movement, reads as follows:

"The National Committee of the Confederation of Labor desires to call attention to the action of the Lille Convention, having for its purpose the maintenance of trade union harmony which is as essential in the maintenance of internal discipline as in the conduct of our relations with employers;

"Desirous above all things to preserve liberty of opinion in all things, the National Committee held that such liberty can be maintained unimpaired only through strict obedience to the decisions and declared policies of the convention;

"That the assembling, upon the adjournment of the last convention, of delegates of the minority, for the purpose of strengthening the influence of the Revolutionary Committees in the District and National Labor Councils, which committees constitute a confederation of labor within this Confederation of Labor, is a confession of unalterable opposition to the carrying out of the decisions of our organization;

"That the effort to substitute for trade union action and propaganda those of the Trade Union Revolutionary Committee, and to nullify the action and propaganda of the National Federations by subordinating them to these federal sub-committees, has resulted in weakening the trade union movement which it is foolish to deny;

"That this work of destruction and disorganiza-

tion has been brought about by these Trade Union Revolutionary Committees, who so blandly proclaim their right of liberty of opinion; wherefore, in order to utilize every means designed to insure unity and co-operation, the National Committee of the Confederation hereby declares:

"That such harmony and co-operation is impossible as long as we permit the weakening influences of the Revolutionary Committees;

"That we authorize and direct the executive council and the officers of the Confederation to enforce to the strict letter and spirit of the Lille Declarations upon all affiliated bodies, which have authority and power to discipline their members for violation of trade unions laws;

"And further resolved:

"That any and all organizations that refuse to obey the decisions and actions of the conventions thereby exclude themselves from the trade union movement; and that such organizations by such action make it obligatory upon this Confederation to admit within its fold such minority memberships of their respective bodies as shall declare their adherence to the decisions of the Confederation.

"The National Committee of the Confederation of Labor hereby reiterates the declaration adopted by the Lille Convention, to the following effect:

"(1) Liberty of opinion, within the fold of the Confederation of Labor, shall be free and complete, without restriction or limitation. Expressions of opinion in nowise will subject a member to trade union discipline.

"(2) But being beyond everything else an organization for protection of the rights of labor, the Confederation of Labor must be permitted the right to exercise discipline within its ranks. This obligation to observe discipline consists in obeying the decisions and laws of the organization, governing the local, national and international relations of its members. Every infraction of these subject the persons violating same to punishment, including the forfeiture of membership.

"(3) Trade union organizations cannot owe fealty to any organization outside the labor movement, if hostile to the latter, whether such organization be political or educational, and on no pretext may they have any connection with the so-called Revolutionary Committees.

"(4) Trade union unity and co-operation can exist and be promoted only by the observance of courtesy in discussions and debates, and by the showing of mutual respect for one another by those engaging therein."

The American Federation of Labor
advises you to
Elect your friends and defeat your
enemies.

WILLIAM P. McCABE

FOR

SUPERVISOR

Has more than thirty years of activity in the labor movement behind him and is still an active and staunch member of the Molders' Union. He ought to be elected.

SAY MEN !

ARROW

CIGARETTES

ARE

UNION MADE

Under the Most Sanitary Conditions by
the manufacturers of good old

MAIL POUCH

SMOKE

ARROW

CIGARETTES

20 FOR 15c

TAVERN GRILL

30 Turk Street, San Francisco
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
30 Private Boxes for Ladies and Gentlemen
Famous for Steaks and Chops
FRED C. SMITH
Formerly Bay City Grill

SEWING MACHINES

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2367 MISSION STREET NEAR 20TH ST.
ALL MAKES SOLD, RENTED, REPAIRED
CASH OR CREDIT
Phone Mission 709

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Complete Stock of Men's and Boys'
FURNISHINGS AND HATS
UNION STORE

2234 MISSION STREET
Bet. 18th and 19th Phone Market 438

ASK FOR

RANKIN'S CANDIES

At the Cigar Stand

"GOBS" and "BARS"

Coffee That Is?

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

Anti-Jap Laundry League

Quality First

UNITED STATES

LAUNDRY

Telephone Market

1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars



\$85.00

\$2.00

DOWN
A WEEK

(No Interest)

PLACES THIS

Large Grafonola

IN YOUR HOME

IMMEDIATELY

EINSELEN

MUSIC
STORES

2 STORES

2577 MISSION STREET, at Twenty-second
3285 MISSION STREET, At Twenty-ninth

Everything in Music—Open Evenings

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

STACY-ADAMS

The World's Finest UNION-STAMPED Shoe For MenFOR MEN WHO WANT THE BEST
STACY-ADAMS IS THE SHOE

Made of the Finest of Leathers, the Best of Materials, Highest Class of Shoe-Making, Perfect in Style, Fit, Service.

IN BLACK KID\$13.95

IN BLACK CALF\$13.95

IN BROWN KID\$15.00

All Shapes

All Styles

Agents for
W. L.
DOUGLAS
Union-Stamped
Shoes for
MEN

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

Agents for
B-KOMFY
The Shoe of
Perfect
Ease**CARPENTERS.**

Carpenters' Union No. 483, one of the oldest organizations of carpenters on the Pacific Coast, has reorganized, rid itself of those not in sympathy with the policies of the American Federation of Labor, and has received a new charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It retains its old number.

MEAT CUTTERS TO STRIKE.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, in packing plants over the Nation, are preparing for a walk-out, which is expected to be called before November 15th.

The strike ballot in Chicago stood 35,354 for the walkout and 3490 against. The vote was in about the same ratio in other centers, it is said.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Haas of the cooks, Marius Larsen of the marine firemen, Donald M. Morrison of the carmen, Ernst A. Schmidt of the upholsterers, William Dailey of the boilermakers, George Goetze of the plumbers, William B. Hoskinson of the stationary engineers, Harry B. Martin of the carpenters.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The regular monthly meeting of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 was held Wednesday night in Native Sons' Hall, when election of officers took place and a large number of candidates were initiated.

A social dance and prize whist party, with turkeys as trophies, will be held by the union on Thursday evening, November 17, in Native Sons' Hall.

Al Berryessa, secretary of the local union and vice-president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, will attend a meeting of the national executive board to be held in Washington this week.

UNION-HATING MANAGERS.

(By United Labor Press of California.)

The union-hating managers of Los Angeles theatres have failed to get the Orpheum and Loewe's State Theatre to join the fight against the Musicians' Union. Pantages has lined up with the would-be union smashers. As a result Pantages has been placed on the unfair list of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

SAFETY NEWS.

Everyone interested in accident prevention should apply at 525 Market street for a free copy of the California Safety News, the monthly publication issued by the Safety Department of the Industrial Accident Commission. It contains helpful reading matter that can be understood by the layman as well as by the engineer.

The October issue, just off the press, reveals ample food for stimulating thought. The column headed "Recent Fatalities" is impressive in bringing the reader to the realization that industrial fatalities are entirely too numerous, and to a growing appreciation of the efforts of the safety engineer whose life work is to reduce the number of injuries. "Health Hazards" is an editorial that will interest both employers and employees.

This issue of the pamphlet covers a wide range of subjects from an "Unusual Oil Refinery Fatality" to "Lessons Learned from Forty Electrical Fatalities." We find that an employer has been held for \$2500 on a charge of wilful misconduct, due to failure to provide proper belt-guards. There is an interesting description of "A Boiler Explosion," pointers on "Making the Mines Safer for the Miners" and a lesson in applied psychology which attributes a man's death to a division of authority between foremen.

All in all, the October issue of the California Safety News is well worth reading.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

FEDERAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for several Federal positions will be held in San Francisco in the near future, according to an announcement today by the United States Civil Service Commission. Application blanks and further information can be obtained at room 241 Postoffice building. The announcement says:

The departmental stenographer and typewriter examination has been postponed from November 8 to November 15. Both men and women will be admitted to this examination. It is desired to secure eligibles willing to accept salaries from \$900 to \$1000 per annum.

Stenographer and typewriter, \$80 to \$100 per month, positions in various services throughout the Twelfth Civil Service District.

Field and laboratory aid in plant pathology, \$720 to \$1080 per annum; vacancies in the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture.

Insect delineator, \$1400 to \$1800 per annum; vacancy in bureau of entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Laboratory aid in agricultural technology, \$840 to \$1200 a year; vacancy in bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Horticulturist, \$2740 to \$3000 a year; assistant horticulturist, \$2400 to \$2500 a year; vacancies in the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Laboratory aid in forest pathology, \$840 to \$1200 a year; vacancy in bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty at San Francisco, Calif., and in Washington, D. C., or in the field.

Aid, anti-narcotic act, \$1800 to \$2250 a year; vacancies in internal revenue service of the Treasury Department.

Assayer, \$2200 a year; vacancies under the direction of the Mint, Treasury Department, one for duty at Washington, D. C., and the other for duty in San Francisco, California.

TO WEED THEM OUT.

(By United Labor Press of California.)

By unanimous vote the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles has declared its intention of expelling from membership any delegate who is proved to be "a member of the disorganizing organization misnamed the 'Rank and File.'" Not one delegate came to the defense of the organization which has created turmoil in the building trades unions of San Francisco.

The charge is made that the sergeant-at-arms of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has endeavored to spread the disorganizing propaganda. He has been cited to appear before the executive board of the Council and explain his position in the matter. He declares he will not obey the summons. Should he fail to appear he will be expelled from the Council next Friday night, as the trade unionists of Los Angeles are determined to wipe out the "Rank and File" movement the moment it makes its appearance here, as it is looked upon as the I. W. W. and the "One Big Union" masquerading under another name.

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BEDDINGOn the
EASIEST TERMS**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps